CLEVELAND LEADER.
PUBLISHED BY THE
CLEVELAND LEADER COMPANY.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.
OFFICE: 143 SUPERIOR STREET.
TERMS:
Morning or Evening, by mail, per yr. $10 00
" " " 6 mo... 5 00
" " " 3 mo... 2 50
" " " 1 mo... 1 00
TRI-WEEKLY ..... per yr. 6 00
Agents and News-Dealers, per 100 ..... 3 00
Daily, delivered by Carrier, (Morning or Evening) 15 cents per week.
Tri-Weekly, 12½ cents per week. Address
CLEVELAND LEADER COMPANY.

Cleveland DAILY Leader.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1865. MORNING EDITION. VOL. XIX—NO. 300.

WEEKLY LEADER
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
PUBLISHED BY THE
CLEVELAND LEADER COMPANY.
OFFICE: NO. 143 SUPERIOR STREET.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
One year (52 issues) $3 00
To the getter up of a Club of ten, we will send a copy of the WEEKLY LEADER, gratis; of twenty, a copy of the Tri-Weekly; of thirty and upward, a copy of the Daily.
Address
CLEVELAND LEADER COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SILKS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

E. I. BALDWIN & CO.,
Will offer this morning
Elegant Moire Antiques,
Rich Cottelle,
Super Gros du Sucz,
and other magnificent Silks,

Irish Poplins, plain,
Irish Poplins, plaid,
French Poplins,
and other rich Dress Patterns.

Velvet Cloaks,
Beaver Cloaks,
Plush Cloaks,
and other novelties in Cloaks.

Real Paisley Shawls,
French Cashmere Shawls,
Wool Paisley Shawls,
Real Paisley Scarfs,
French Cashmere Scarfs,
Imperial Silk Scarfs,
Silk Velvet Scarfs,
Square Silk Scarfs,
Rob Roy Scarfs,
Gentlemen's Scarfs,
and other elegant and novel Scarfs.

Superb Infants' Robes,
Embroidered Sets,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Real Lace Handkerchiefs,
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs,
and other new and beautiful Handkerchiefs.

Zephyr Basques,
Zephyr Nubias,
Zephyr Shawls,
Zephyr Leggins,
Zephyr Mittens,
Our stock of Holiday Goods is complete.

ONE PRICE ONLY.
E. I. BALDWIN & CO.
dec19:284 4t

AT THE
BAZAAR
Will be found the largest, cheapest, and most beautiful assortment of
TOYS
AND
FANCY GOODS
in the city suitable for
Ladies, Gents & Children's
Holiday Presents.
Also an elegant assortment of
LACE
AND
Worsted Goods!
BAZAAR,
261 Superior-st.
Corner of Monument Square
dec19

GUARDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
NEW AND POPULAR FEATURES—ALL POLICIES non-forfeitable. All dividends paid in cash on demand. On the Ten Years' Plan dividends are continued during the life-time of the insured. In case of misfortune, or losses by sickness, unusual facilities are whole-sale for insurance to enable them to preserve their insurance when most needed and prized.
Agents wanted in the cities and principal towns of Ohio, to whom inducements of a liberal character will be offered. Apply to
GEO. P. ROBERTS, Gen'l Ag't for Ohio
OFFIE—No. 18 State-st.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
dec19:289

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!
H. T. HOWER & Co.
230 Superior street,
Offer the most complete and varied assortment of
HOLIDAY GOODS
Ever exhibited in this city
RICH,
USEFUL, AND
ORNAMENTAL.
Call and examine. dec19

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS
HAIR DRESSING AND WIG MAKING.
All the latest and most fashionable styles in Hair Dressing, Head Dresses, &c., to be worn this coming winter as now worn in New York, samples of which can be seen at WM. DAY'S Establishment, 46 Public Square.
Just received direct from Importers a very large and splendid stock of Long Hair, the best I ever had for making, now the most popular Head Dress; the French Twist, Natural Curls, a good assortment left, warranted as represented; Ladies' Front Pieces and Half Wigs, a well selected stock on hand; Double Waterfall, Front Fruzzes (much worn), French Head Dresses, of every kind, made by advertiser equal to those imported. Ladies' Curls and Switches made into any of the fashionable Head Dresses without injury to either.
Ladies' Hair Dressing in the most becoming and modern styles.
☞ Private Room for Ladies' Hair Cutting.
☞ Hot and Cold Baths at all hours of the day—the best Bathing Apartments in the city.
dec19 WM. DAY, 46 Public Square.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at its Banking House, in this city, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the first to the ninth of January, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. S. GORHAM,
dec19:278 Cashier Commercial Nat Bank.

ELECTRO-THERMAL
BATH CURE,
34 AND 36 PROSPECT STREET,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
MRS. J. YOUNG ..... PROPRIETRESS
BATHS ONE DOLLAR EACH.
D. T. KRAMER, M. D., Physician,
Office Hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 6 P. M.
☞ Patients can be accommodated with Board at the Cure. nov17:4t&B4:1stp.

CLEVELAND
Electrical Manufacturing Co.
Fenn & Kramer,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Dr. Young's Electro-Thermal Bath,
AND
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
☞ Models and Small Machinery of all kinds made to order.
☞ Brass Finishing, Repairing and Jobbing done with care and dispatch.
NO. 64 CENTRE STREET,
Over Dennis Holt's Machine Shop,
nov17:B4:1stp CLEVELAND, OHIO.

DAILY LEADER.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1865.

☞ For Evening Edition News see inside.
☞ For Morning Edition News see outside.

THE NEWS.

GOLD closed last night at 14¼.

SMALL-POX has broken out among the negroes of Selma, Ala.

THE 195th O. V. I. left Baltimore night before last for Columbus for final discharge and pay.

MAT. LUXTON, a guerrilla under sentence of death, confined in prison at Memphis, escaped last Thursday morning.

WE are without our usual special dispatches this morning, as the line worked badly after midnight.

NATIONAL Banks were established last week at Osage, Ia., capital $50,000; Staunton, Va., capital $100,000; and Minneopolis, Minn., capital $200,000.

THE California Legislature, on the 15th, elected Cornelius Cole United States Senator, to succeed McDougall, whose term expires in 1867.

THE condition of Governor Corwin remains unchanged. He was still alive last night, although his death was momentarily expected.

GEN. SWAYNE, of the Freedmen's Bureau, represents that 40,000 freedmen and refugees of Alabama will be compelled to rely upon Government rations for subsistence this winter.

A LARGE party of workmen will soon commence clearing away the rubbish in the burnt district of Charleston, S. C. preparatory to the rebuilding of the property destroyed.

THE U. S. Mint at Philadelphia has turned out some new coins of the denominations of eagles, half eagles, dollars, half dollars and quarters, bearing the motto "In God we trust."

THE assistant architect sent South by the Treasury Department on an inspecting tour, reports that the Custom House and Marine Hospital at Charleston are in so dilapidated a condition as to be unfit for use.

MURDOCH, the tragedian, at rehearsal yesterday morning in a Philadelphia theatre, had an attack of the same nature as that which occurred to him while he was at Washington a few weeks since.

THE declaration of General Grant, to the effect that Maximilian must get out of Mexico, has created a profound sensation in that country, particularly among the Imperialists.

A SPECIAL election in Washington city, to ascertain the opinion of the people on negro suffrage, will be held on Thursday of this week, the same having been ordered by the Common Council.

GEN. GRANT will probably make another tour as soon as the matters he is engaged upon will permit. This time his course will be through the Southwestern States on a tour of inspection, and will most probably extend to the Rio Grande.

AN explosion occurred at a small building near the arsenal, in Washington City, yesterday forenoon, by which seven workmen were killed and a number badly injured. The house was demolished and burned.

IN the House, resolutions were introduced inquiring of the President why Jeff. Davis was not brought to trial; calling upon the President for information as to the application of Maximilian for recognition by the United States; also various resolutions relative to the rights of the people of the South without regard to race or color. A bill was passed appropriating to Mrs. Lincoln $25,000, the same being a year's salary of the President. The bill extending the right of suffrage to the negroes in the District of Columbia, is made the special order for the 10th of January. Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, made a speech on that subject, arguing that the rebel States must come back as new States or remain as conquered provinces.

CONGRESS assembled again yesterday morning. In the Senate, a petition was received from Farragut and eleven hundred other naval officers, asking an increase of pay; a resolution was offered to appoint an examining board to relieve unmeritorious officers of the regular army and supply their places by appointments from the veteran reserve corps and volunteers; a resolution was passed to expend a million of dollars for the support of destitute Indians; a resolution was offered to appropriate a million acres of public lands for the benefit of the public schools of the District of Columbia; also joint resolution expressive of the feeling of Congress on the assassination of President Lincoln, and appointing the 12th of Feb., anniversary of Mr. Lincoln's birth-day, to hold memorial service in Congress, when E. M. Stanton will deliver an address.

FOREIGN news by the latest steamer is more extensive than important. The King of Belgium is dead. Maximilian and Austria are negotiating for the further enlistment of 10,000 Austrian troops for service in Mexico, to be furnished during five years. Gen. Schofield at a banquet given by the American Minister at Paris, offered as a toast: "Friendship between France and the United States." A Paris paper states that the General will proceed to England on a confidential mission from President Johnson. There are also other rumors in regard to him, of no consequence. The Fenian trials are progressing at Dublin. Michael Moore, pike-maker, has been sentenced to ten years hard labor. The case of an employee on the *Irish Nation* newspaper is under way. The channel fleet have orders to winter in Ireland, and officers will not be granted leaves of absence. The Colonial Secretary of Great Britian has promised that a searching inquiry shall be made into the late proceedings in Jamaica. The Shenandoah put back to Liverpool, on account of hard weather. The President's message had not been received in Europe when the steamer left. Parliament is to meet on the 1st of February.

The Rockingham (Virginia) *Register* announces the sale of 12,260 acres of timbered land, in Rockingham county, to Northern capitalists, who seem to have discovered the rare inducements offered for investment in that region.

The resignanions of 1st Lieutenant Henry C. Valey, and 2d Lieutenants Jas. Carl and William H. Britney of the 187th O. V. I. have been accepted, to date from the 13th inst.

Warning to the South.

The Louisville *Journal*, profiting to a certain extent by the recent troubles in Jamaica, warns the people of the South that justice and liberality on the part of the whites, in their intercourse with the blacks, is the only policy that will insure safety to both races. So far good, but the *Journal* fails to comprehend the whole question. Its editor seems to have but a limited comprehension of the meaning of the word justice. Justice to a race so numerous as the blacks of the South involves an equal voice in framing the laws by which all are to be governed. This the editor of the *Journal*, and his co-laborers in the late slaveholding States, will not voluntarily grant. It is agreed that no part of the disaster which has fallen upon Jamaica is chargeable to a denial of the franchise to the Negroes, and the assertion is made that the franchise has not been withheld. This is a question of fact, upon which the *Journal* is at fault. The fact that the franchise is exercised by only one person in one hundred and seventy-six in Jamaica indicates too plainly that there is a fearful denial of legal rights. When it is further ascertained that the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government are exclusively in the hands of the white planters and the clergy of the established church, it is evident that it is the black race which is oppressed. Among the causes of irritation, the *Journal* places the possession of the courts by the whites, the importation of Cooley laborers, and the taxation of articles worn by the Negroes. When it is recollected that the Negroes are ten times as numerous as the whites, is it reasonable to suppose that they would be subjected to these hardships if they possessed equality before the law with the whites? The admission that such wrongs exist is sufficient refutation of the assertion that the Negroes possess the franchise. Thus armed, they could and would obtain their rights by peaceful means. But the *Journal* is right in pointing the people of the South to the condition of Jamaica as a solemn warning against oppressing the freedmen now weakly struggling for a recognition of their manhood.

Southern "Justice."

An order has been issued by the Adjutant General of Mississippi to the Captains of militia companies recently organized, directing them to disarm the Negroes within the radius of their company lines. The order is said to emanate from Governor Humphrey, and directs the employment of "such force as shall be necessary to put down any efforts of resistance on the part of the Negroes." This is a fair sample of Southern "justice." White ruffians may load themselves down with fire-arms and other weapons, and shoot and stab men guilty of no crime save the possession of a black skin, whilst the unfortunate Negroes are disarmed by a galvanized rebel soldiery acting in the capacity of State militia, under the orders of a "re-constructed" rebel brigadier, now filling the highest civil position in the State.

We publish in another column a very interesting and important letter from Colonel Ralph Plumb of Oberlin, formerly Post Quartermaster at Camp Dennison, on the prospects and profits of cotton planting at the South. Colonel Plumb is a gentleman of great practical ability and sober judgment, and his opinion on the subject, formed after thirty days of observation and travel, will be of great value.

WASHINGTON TOPICS AND GOSSIP.

[Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, December 16.

GOV. CORWIN ALIVE.

Gov. Corwin was still alive at two o'clock this afternoon, but he has been entirely unconscious since about three o'clock this morning, and his decease is momentarily expected. Major General Schenck, General Durbin Ward, Postmaster General Dennison and friends watched at his side during the night. Surgeon General Barnes and Colonel Bliss, U. S. A., have been in attendance upon him, besides a resident physician, but the case was entirely hopeless from the beginning. Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, was among the first to hasten to his bedside this morning, and his last moments are being attended by the Ohio Senators, Representatives, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Cabinet officers, besides a number of distinguished men from all sections of the country.

GEN. GILLMORE STILL IN SERVICE.

The report that Gen. Gillmore had left the military service is untrue. He has resigned his Major Generalship of Volunteers, but he retains his place in the Engineer Corps and his Brevet Major Generalship in the Regular service. He will spend the winter in Washington, preparing an elaborate report of his engineer operations for the use of the army.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

Judge Warmouth, of Louisiana, is preparing an argument which will be submitted to the new Committee on Reconstruction, against the admission of the semi-rebel delegation recently elected to Congress from that State, on the ground that they were elected by the votes of disloyal men.

WASHINGTON, December 17.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS HARMONIOUS.

The President has been recently adopting a tone in conversation with leading radical Congressmen, which confirms the general hope that there will be no breach of harmony between Congress and the Executive. The determination of Congress to delay any action concerning the Southern States till after full investigation by its committee is acknowledged to be final, and Mr. Johnson is disposed to recognize existing facts.

DECLARATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

He has recently declared that he would under no consideration be a candidate for re-election.

[Special to Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROCLAMATION.

Secretary Seward yesterday received a dispatch from the Governor of Georgia, announcing the adoption of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, by the Legislature of that State. This makes the requisite number of States, provided Colorado is counted. The Secretary of State is not fully satisfied as to whether this new State can be counted. The proclamation, however, is being prepared at the State Department, and will be proclaimed as soon as the facts in regard to Colorado are obtained. The tone of the proclamation will give great offense to the radicals. It recognizes the Southern States fully, and compliments them for the earnest manner in which they have come up to the duties of the hour.

General Walter M. Blake, of Tuscarawas county, died on the 3d inst. He fought in the war of 1812, was one of the contractors of the Ohio canal, and seven years one of the Associate Judges of the Tuscarawas Court of Common Pleas. He volunteered during the war with Mexico, and formed a company, but his services were not required.

COTTON AND COTTON PLANTING.

Kinds of Soil Employed—Expenses and Profits—Will the Freedmen Work—Attitude of Southern Men—A Change Inevitable—Will Cotton Planting Pay?

OBERLIN, December 16, 1865.

Dear LEADER—I have read with interest your late articles upon Southern Emigration, and with your permission will lay before your readers, the following, as the result of thirty days of travel and observation among the people and cotton lands of Mississippi and Alabama:

KINDS OF SOIL EMPLOYED.

Prominent among these may be named the overflowed lands near the rivers, and more especially the Mississippi River lands—the black prairie land; the canebrake land, which is also a black clay soil; the post oak, or red clay, and the gray sand soil.

These soils differ materially from each other in productiveness, and each has its peculiar good qualities as well as its liability to failure. The largest crop is produced upon the Mississippi River lands, and may be stated to be an average of one bale of five hundred pounds to the acre, while that of the cane brake and prairie produces a half bale or over to the acre, and the gray sand and post oak lands require three acres generally to produce a bale.

Each of the soils are, however, exposed to various vicissitudes, so that the crop is by no means a sure one. The cotton crop in the bottom lands of the Mississippi is exposed to ruin from breaks from the levee in high water; those of the prairie and cane brake lands are injured by excessive drouth and excessive rains,—the surest and smallest crop being produced upon the post-oak and grey sand soils; but these, in common with the rest, are exposed to various insects and worms, which sometimes work great ruin. It is important that the facts be taken into account by those who are desirous of coming to correct conclusions upon the subject of cotton planting.

EXPENSES AND PROFITS OF PLANTING.

In making a reliable exhibit of the probable profits of planting cotton, it is proper to take the grey sand land as a basis, for, while the yield is not so great upon this soil, the crop is less liable to failure from any of the causes mentioned, and it is the opinion of most planters that for a series of years this grade of land is equal to any other for profit. Taking, then, a plantation of this sort containing six hundred acres of tillable cotton land and two hundred acres for corn, and it will require a force of fifty freedmen and twenty-five mules to work it, and they will produce not only the cotton crop, but also the necessary amount of corn for the hands and stock of the plantation for another year. At a bale of cotton for three acres, the yield would be two hundred bales, which at its present value, forty cents per pound, would bring, say $40,000, costing as follows:

Rent of land, $5 per acre	$2,400
For pay of fifty hands, $10 per month	6,000
For board of same	6,250
For use of mules, plows, harness, &c.	2,250
For cotton seed	1,800—$20,900

which leaves a balance of $19,100 for profits, to which should be added the production of corn and pork from the two hundred acres cultivated by the same force.

Many plantations have been leased, the lessor furnishing the mules, plows and harness and feeding the hands, and conducting the plantation—each party receiving one-half of the cotton in the bale.

WILL THE FREEDMEN WORK?

To this question the almost universal answer of the Southern man is "no," and from careful scrutiny I am convinced that they are generally sincere in this belief. This is a vital question, and if the Southern answer is the correct one, the day of assured prosperity to the South is put off.

It is not surprising that the former master should assume that the lash is the only means by which the negro can be made to work, for slavery has justified itself upon this assumption through all the past, nor is the experience of the planter, since the surrender with his mode of treating the freedmen, calculated to change his view; for, acting under the influence of ideas so well expressed in the famous Dred Scott decision, viz: "That the negro has no rights the white man is bound to respect," the planter has failed, in a large majority of instances, to fulfill his promises to remunerate his former slaves for services rendered during the year just now closing.

The complaint on this score is very general among the negroes, and the remembrance of years of unpaid toil, no doubt, prepares him to share in the mutual distrust which seems to be almost everywhere expressed by both the freedman and his former master. It is but just to state, however, in this connection, that the freedmen quite generally misapprehend the true character of the change which the war has so suddenly brought upon them. The lack of intelligence which slavery has necessarily entailed upon them, makes them an easy prey to such stories as bad men have set afloat among them to the effect that at Christmas the lands and mules of their late masters are to be divided among them by the Government, and that each one of them will be able to go into the cotton-raising business on his own account. The ownership of land seems to be an object of great desire among the negroes, while the planter, on the other hand, seems horrified at the thought of their becoming possessed of lands, either by purchase or by lease.

From frequent conversations with the freedmen, respecting their plans and purposes, and from the fact that wherever they are employed and paid now they perform faithful service, I conclude that as soon as they comprehend exactly what freedom has secured to them, and are fully protected, the great majority will be found to be faithful laborers for pay.

ATTITUDE OF SOUTHERN MEN.

Do they welcome Northern men among them as purchasers of plantations, as mechanics and business men generally? I answer they do, as a general rule, and many of the leading men are cordial and earnest in inducing Northern capital and Northern ideas to come and settle among them. The most intelligent of them say that under the changed system of labor there is nothing left for them but a full adoption of Northern ideas. Sixty days ago the general feeling was so decidedly in the direction above indicated that the holders of large plantations were generally seeking for purchasers, while many were anxious to form alliances with Northern men by leasing them lands upon favorable terms. Now, however, there seems to be a marked change in this respect. The prices of plantations have suddenly advanced and further leasing upon the favorable terms formerly made is not generally accomplished.

The change, in this respect, is marked, and, although the reasons for it are not avowed, it is not difficult for a careful observer to understand its meaning. The truth is, the old political managers of the South are again at work—at least in Mississippi and Alabama. They have assembled at Jackson and Montgomery in the capacity of Legislators, and have strong hopes of being speedily restored to State power, and placed beyond the reach of what they call Executive dictation, military usurpation and Congressional interference. Remember, they act upon the assumption that the negro must be forced to labor, and the proposition is to frame such State laws as will place the freedman's labor entirely under the control of his old master. This done and they expect to be able still to work their large plantations essentially upon the old idea of compulsory labor, and to reap the rich reward of the prospective high price of cotton for the next two years.

The planters generally seem to have hopes of the success of this plan, and seem to falter in the course which, to them, seemed inevitable, just in proportion to the revival of their newly-created hopes.

It is not my purpose to anticipate the result of this new phase of the process of reconstruction, but merely to note the fact for the information of those who are interested in whatever affects the business of cotton-planting, and the labor of the freedmen, which seems to be indispensable to it in all the cotton-planting regions of the South.

A CHANGE INEVITABLE.

The schemes of the politicians above referred to, it is believed, will not work. The news from Washington is unfavorable to their success, and without Congressional aid the question of labor will be left to be adjusted in part at least upon such terms as the freedman shall recognize as just and equitable.

When the holidays are past, arrangements for the year must be definitely settled, and the labor must begin upon the black lands in January, and upon the sand lands and alluvial soil as early as February.

WILL COTTON PLANTING PAY?

I answer, yes. The data furnished above shows this, and the calculation is entirely safe.

The richer description of land—the prairie, canebrake and alluvial soil—will generally produce a much larger crop, and will of course pay better. But it should be remembered that cotton is not a sure crop—the better the soil the more liable the failure. But when a crop is secured, at the present and prospective prices of cotton the profits must be large.

Cotton raising, however, is a business that will not bear neglect. Unremitting attention is required in preparing the ground, in planting the seed, in cultivating the plant, and in picking the cotton.

In conclusion, capital and energy, judiciously and faithfully applied, can scarcely fail to win. R. PLUMB.

NORTHERN OHIO NEWS.

GEAUGA COUNTY.

The Chardon *Democrat* says that a protracted meeting of the Disciples closed on Sunday evening last. During its continuance, fifteen persons united with the church.

The same paper says that the Methodists are holding a protracted meeting at their church in Chardon. Preaching every evening by Rev. J. D. Norton.

The Hambden correspondent of the *Democrat* furnishes the following items:

The Congregational church has been holding a series of extra meetings for the past two weeks. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. P. A. Beane, and Rev. J. B. Davidson.

The common schools have all opened for the winter. Hambden furnishes all its teachers this winter, besides supplying four or five for other townships. Can any township boast of more interest in education?

The Montville correspondent of the *Democrat* says:

They are still making cheese at Randall's Factory. They gather the milk every other day.

We have in Montville, at present, three saw-mills, one run by steam and two by water-power; two blacksmith-shops, three shoe-shops, two shingle-machines and a chair-factory.

Dwight W. Sprague, of Auburn, says a correspondent of the Plain Dealer has raised an ear of gourdseed corn measuring 11½ inches in length, and containing one thousand kernels.

The Bainbridge correspondent of the *Democrat* says: The M. E. Society, with the assistance of some of the citizens, have purchased the house and lot lately occupied as a tavern-stand by C. Edick, jr., with the intention of erecting, at some future day, a meeting house on the site.

There are two large cheese factories in Bainbridge. One is about a mile and a half north of the Center, owned by E. Stanhope; the other, one mile south of the Centre, owned by F. Richards. A large proportion of the milk has been made into cheese in these factories, at a certain price per pound for the cheese when sold. The dairy business has paid well this season, ranging from $60 to $80 per cow.

Dexter Pease, long a resident here, (and, by the way, a thorough Union man,) has sold his property and is about to remove to Warrensville, Cuyahoga county.

The Methodist Society hold their next quarterly meeting here on the 23d and 24th insts. Preparatory to this, prayer meetings will be held in the church every evening next week.

The people in Bainbridge are moving in favor of aiding the freedmen, and propose to change the name of the Soldiers' Aid Society to Freedmen's Aid Society. A good idea.

There will be a Universalist meeting at Chardon Centre on the 23d, and at Chardon on the 23d and 24th inst.

MEDINA COUNTY.

The Medina *Gazette* says that the cheese product of Spencer Township during the past two years amounts to $80,000 in value.

We learn from the *Gazette* that a Freedmen's Aid Society has been organized in Medina, with Rev. A. Holbrook as President, and John McCormick as Secretary.

A correspondent of the *Gazette* says that on Thanksgiving day $50 in money and clothing valued at $173 was contributed for the freedmen at the close of the services in the Congregational Church at York.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The Bucyrus *Journal* says that on last Tuesday two men came to the tavern of Mr. John Luke, living six miles east of Bucyrus, and bought a horse of him, paying him three $50 greenbacks. After they had gone the money was found to be counterfeit.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church at Bucyrus will give a fair on the 21st, 22d and 23d inst.

HURON COUNTY.

The Norwalk *Reflector* says that T. R. Strong, of that place, killed a hog eleven months old which weighed, alive, 440 lbs.; when dressed, 396½ lbs.—thus dressing away only about *ten per cent.!* He says he has another which he intends to kill when it shall be one year old, that will even beat this.

The second quarterly meeting of the Firelands Historical Society was held at Bellevue on the 13th inst. The next will be held at Plymouth on the second Wednesday in March next.

PORTAGE COUNTY.

A new weekly paper has been started at Kent by M. Dewey. It is called the *Saturday Review*.

Upon the occasion of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, a Copperhead in Crestline, named Jerome E. White, expressed joy over the event. Some of his Union neighbors thereupon expressed their contempt for him, whereupon he procured the arrest of J. A. Haigh, Rev. N. B. C. Love, Theopolus Carnahan, and S. Case, on charge of disturbance. The case has just been *nolled*.

Mr. W. H. Foster, for several years connected with the Ohio State *Journal* office, has dissolved his connection with the establishment, and is succeeded by James R. Armstrong, Esq., a practical printer.

The charter of the State Bank of Ohio will expire on the 1st of May, and the President of the Board of Control requests note holders to present them to any of the branches for redemption in national bank notes.

Western Section of the Pacific Railroad.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from San Francisco under date of November 8th, furnishes the following facts in relation to the western section of the Pacific Railroad:

"Speaking of the Pacific Railroad, I would remark that the central company of California are prosecuting the enterprise with extraordinary energy. The tunnel at the summit, 1,750 feet in length, is commenced at both ends, work upon which will be continued night and day, till its completion in about eighteen months. The cars run to Colfax, fifty-six miles from Sacramento, and the grading to Dutch Flat, thirteen miles further, will be finished and ready for the rails by the 1st of January. From Dutch Flat to the summit is thirty-eight miles, which will be reached before the tunnel is completed, but work will be pushed over the eastern slope into the desert by means of a temporary track. We, therefore, expect, and are promised by the company to have trains run through the valley of the Humboldt to Salt Lake City by the end of 1868. Who can over-estimate the effect upon the silver mines of Nevada by the opening up of cheap communication from San Francisco, by which the cost of freight will be reduced from $160 to $30 per ton?"

Business Education.—Some people are a foolish as to suppose that a *Business Education* can be better acquired in a College building, located in a *large* city, that in the same College building if removed out of the city, to a pleasant, quiet village, comparatively free from temptations, vices and those almost numberless things that withdraw the attention of the student from his studies. Sensible people, there are, however, who believe that the freer from city attractions, temptations and inducements to squander money the better for those who are, perhaps for the first time, separated from friends and home influences.

We call the attention of our readers to Calkins, Griffin & Co.'s Union Business Institute at Oberlin, Ohio, as located in such a village, and for a thorough training in *theory and practice* second to no Commercial and Telegraph College in the whole country.

For particulars, address them nov20

Notice.—All working man of Cleveland having an interest in Eight Hours as a legal day's labor, will find it to their interest to attend a public meeting, to be held at Trades' Assembly Rooms, Ontario street, Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is solicited, as business of the utmost importance will be introduced.

By order of RADCLIFFE, and others,
dec19:272 Committee.

To the Tradesmen and Workingmen of Cleveland.—You are urgently requested to attend a mass meeting of the Workingmen at No. 143 Ontario, over Colwell's hardware store, next Thursday evening, half-past 7 o'clock, December 21st, 1865. Object of meeting to establish a basis of organization for a co-operative Association. Turn out one and all next Thursday evening. Per order Committee of
dec19:272 M. & B. Union No. 3, Ohio.

Furs! Furs!! Furs for the Holidays—B. Butts & Co. have just received a large assortment of furs, which they are selling at greatly reduced prices. Now is your time to get bargains.
dec19

Pianos! Pianos!!—C. Shaw & Co., 95 Bank street, have the best stock in the market. Call and see them. Also, Smith's American Organ. 95 Bank street. dec19:277

Church Fair—The Ladies of Mount Zion Congregational Church will hold a Fair in Burgess' Block, 184 Superior street, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, December 20th and 26th. The proceeds are to assist in completing the new church. Come one, come all, and aid us in this our time of need. Admission 25 cents dec19:272

Its Philosophy.—Sozodont is an antacid, [illegible] is an antiseptic. Sozodont is a tonic. Sozodont is all vegetable and entirely harmless. Hence it cleanses the teeth from acetous concretions, stops the decomposition of their substance, sweetens the breath, stimulates the gums, and is the safest and best preparation of its class in existence. dec19

For Sale.—Second-hand Piano for $125, if you call this week, at SHAW & CO.'S Piano Rooms, 95 Bank street. dec19:272

Petroleum Oil.—We are prepared to furnish our friends the best quality of illuminating Petroleum Oil at the lowest market price, in large or small quantities. J. G. SIMMONS & CO.,
dec16:274 50 Merwin street

Eggs.—A few barrels choice Eggs for sale at 50 Merwin street.
dec16:273 J. G. SIMMONS & CO.

Indemnity for Loss of Life or Bodily Injury.—The original Travelers Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., insures against Accidents of all kinds. Cash assets, Sept., 1865, $552,371.45. The Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., is the pioneer accident insurance company of this country; it has issued over THIRTY THOUSAND policies, (up to November 1,) and paid over SIX HUNDRED losses—including the large sum of $38,000 paid to twelve policy holders within the year, for LESS THAN $20 in premiums.

A protective insurance against loss of life or injury by accident, anywhere and at all times. No *medical examination required*.

GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES.—The best policy for every man, whether he travels much or little, is a General Accident Policy, which insures against every possible form of casualty, at all times and places.

ONE MONTH GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES.—(REGISTERED.)—This Company now issues a very convenient form of One Month General Accident Policies, at the rate of $1 per thousand—with $5 per week compensation for each thousand insured. These are much better than ticket policies, for travelers and others desiring short risks, as they can be taken in any amount from $500 to $10,000. They cover all accidents, and each policy is *registered*, so that the insurance is good in case the policy is lost or destroyed.

For mechanics or others who can not easily spare the amount of an annual premium, but would like to insure by the month, these short time policies are "just the thing." To any person who insures each month, for six months consecutively, a policy for the remaining six months will be given without charge, (except a policy fee of one dollar.)

Policies issued and losses promptly paid by
THAYER & MUNSON, Agents,
Park Building, next to Court House.
dec16:B9 Cleveland, Ohio.

Festival at Armory.—The ladies of the Franklin Street Disciple Church will hold a Festival at the Armory, corner Pearl and Franklin streets, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Dec. 19th and 20th, 1865. Admission each evening fifty cents. Children under twelve years of age twenty-five cents on Wednesday evening. No extra charge for supper. Proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the Sunday School and Church. The public are invited to attend. dec16:272

During the Holidays, C. Hambrock, No. 38 Public Square, will sell Picture Frames, Looking Glasses, Mouldings, Cord, Tassels, &c., at a discount of from 15 to 20 per cent. dec13:273

Clover Seed! Clover Seed!!—200 bushels prime Clover Seed just received, and for sale at Union Elevator by GARDNER, BURT & CO.
dec13:274

Gent's Furnishing Goods.—Mott & Haight, have just opened a splendid assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods for the fall and winter trade, at No. 141 Superior street, under the Weddell House. oct7:B3

Winter Apples.—Nonesuch, Greenings, Russetts, Spitzenbergs, and other choice varieties of Winter Apples in store and for sale by
FELTON, FRENCH & CO.,
n30:274 Ovitt's Exchange, foot of Superior st.

To Printers.—We have for sale in quantities to suit, Bingham's Celebrated Roller Composition also, Palmer's Patent Composition, the best and most durable extant. All orders by mail promptly attended to. Address LEADER CO., Cleveland Ohio. aug7

To Oil Refiners.—We are prepared to do all kinds of Oil Refinery Plumbing in the most perfect and durable manner. Before engaging work elsewhere, Oil Refiners will find it for their interest to call on SMITH & CONRY,
Oil Refinery, House and Ship Plumbers,
n16:288 117 Seneca street, opposite Cuy. Hotel.

Study Economy by purchasing FURS (either wholesale or retail) direct from the manufacturers, DECKAND & ENGELHART,
Fashionable Hatters and Furriers,
154 Superior street, opposite the Weddell.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of Congress!

$25,000 Appropriated to Mrs. Lincoln

Resolutions in regard to Jeff. Davis, Maximilian, &c.

Condition of Gov. Corwin—He is still Alive.

Lincoln Memorial Meeting of Congress 12th of February.

Terrific Explosion in Washington

Seven Persons Killed!

A Number Badly Wounded.

FOREIGN NEWS.

MAXIMILIAN AND AUSTRIA!

Negotiating for 10,000 more Austrian Troops.

Gen. Schofield in Paris—Rumors about his Mission.

The King of Belgium Dead!

Progress of Fenian Trials at Dublin.

GENERAL NEWS.

J. E. Murdoch has another Attack of Sudden Illness.

Cornelius Cole Elected U. S. Senator from California.

Associated Press Report.

XXXIXth Congress

WASHINGTON, December 18.

HOUSE.

Mr. HRICE, of Iowa, offered a resolution which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, That no State recently in rebellion ought to be entitled to representation until such States shall by the Legislature or other proper constituted authorities, adopt the amendment to the Constitution, securing the payment of the National debt and repudiating the rebel debt.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, presented the credentials of Mr. Johnson, a member elect from Arkansas, which were referred to the select Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. BAKER, of Illinois, offered a resolution declaring against class rule and aristocracy as a privileged power, and asserting the duty of securing the largest attainable liberty to all persons, irrespective of race and color, which was referred to the select Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. MOULTON, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which lies over, calling on the President to inform the House why Jefferson Davis has not been brought to trial for treason.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, introduced a bill repealing the fishing bounties, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House tabled Mr. THORNTON'S resolution declaring that the elective franchise exclusively belongs to the regulations of the States.

Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, moved that the President be called on to inform the House, or furnish the House, with any information as to the application of the so-called Mexican Emperor to obtain a recognition from the United States.

The House concurred in the Senate's resolution for a suitable observance of the 12th of February on account of the death of President Lincoln.

The House passed a bill appropriating to Mrs. Lincoln twenty five thousand dollars, a year's salary of President Lincoln.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, reported a bill extending the right of suffrage to the District of Columbia, which was made the special order for the 10th of January.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, made a speech on the subject of reconstruction, arguing that the lately rebellious States must come back into the Union as new States or remain conquered provinces. The whole subject was in the power of Congress.

SENATE.

Mr. GRIMES presented a petition of Vice-Admiral Farragut and eleven hundred other naval officers, asking for an increase of pay, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs